THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscription (per year) ..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1870. NO. 192.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### Progress of the Tariff Bill.

**Duty on Bar Iron Reduced—The Proposed Increase of Bank Circulation—Free Banking—Special Customs' Agents to be Reduced in Number—Anticipated Indian Troubles, Etc., Etc.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1870.

**The Tariff.**

The tariff debate of this afternoon again brought defeat to the Ways and Means Committee, and the iron interests. The proposition to reduce the duty on bar iron, and forty cents on large bar iron, and the House by fifteen majority reduced it to twenty dollars per ton, a motion to reduce to eighteen dollars failed by only one vote. Six days have now been spent on the iron section, and in that time but five of its twenty-six paragraphs have been finished in Committee of the Whole. It wants but two days of a month since the five minute debate on the bill began, and but fourteen of forty-nine pages are finished. The Pennsylvania members took a new tack to-day, most of them voting after the duty on bar iron had been reduced against their wishes to strike out the paragraph and leave the rate as it is in the existing law. The iron interests have progressed to believe ever since the rate on pig iron was reduced to five dollars, that it would be restored as soon as session as the bill came out of the Committee, but the fact of no variance with their theory is that a corresponding reduction has been carried on every form of iron thus far considered by a strong majority, thus showing on the first vote. Seventy-five to ninety members are constantly absent, many of whom will probably appear in their seats when the final vote is taken, if it is ever reached, of whom it is fair enough to presume a majority will not be for the high figure, and it seems safe to assume, therefore, that the lost ground can never be recovered. A good many New England men to-day signified their readiness to abandon the bill, and go for one or another of the short bills.

**Financial Measures.**

The Banking Committee at its session to-day so far developed its views that some idea can now be given of what it will do when called upon for business. It has under consideration Loughridge's order authorizing the fifty millions increase of currency, and the Senate bill retiring the three per cents, and issuing forty-five millions additional national bank notes. The Committee will probably agree upon the bill retaining the three per cents now amounting to about forty-five millions, and authorizing by about fifty millions of legal tender, and authorizing the issue of ninety-five millions national bank circulation based on the same form of the new bond. Whether they will report this and provide for this new bond is not known. Some of the members are strong for it, but others, but it cannot yet be said how the majority will stand on this point. The indisposition to see redistribution attempted is growing, however, strengthening the conviction in favor of free banking, and the gain was also in support of the Ways and Means Committee in reporting the funding bill provide a 4 or 4½ per cent. bond for banking purposes.

**A Mistake.**

The report that Judge Orth, of Indiana, is seeking an appointments as Minister to Turkey is entirely erroneous. He has not said Turkey once.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

The Navy Department has received all the papers pertaining to the Oneida-Bombay affair. Admiral Porter says that after a thorough investigation of all the facts, the Department is led to the belief that the Bombay was solely and wholly to blame for the accident, and repels the charge that the officers of the Oneida were drunk and carousing in the cabin at the time of the accident, leaving the deck in charge of a midshipman; he also says the Oneida had a full complement of boats, as a letter of Admiral Rowan, on file at the Navy Department, shows.

SMUGGLING IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Government is determined to put a stop to the wholesale smuggling which is being carried on on the southwestern frontier. The Secretary of the Treasury, finding the revenue department unable to exercise surveillance over the whole frontier, issued an order discontinuing certain routes for the exportation of merchandise in bond to Mexico, and if necessary will forbid exportation entirely. This breaks up the depots which have hitherto been the headquarters of smugglers.

EDUCATION FOR ALL.

The City Council has passed a joint resolution requesting the Congressional Committee on the District of Columbia to report and secure if possible the passage of a bill for the organization of public schools in the District of Columbia, by which all children can be educated, regardless of color, to be governed by one board of trustees.

DOINGS OF COMMITTEES.

Col. Spence, of Salt Lake, was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. He vaguely favored the reconstruction of the State.

The Committee on Banking and Currency came to no conclusion on Sherman's forty-five million currency bill.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroad will this week hear argument for and against the Trans-Continental Railroad.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting this morning, for the consideration of the Darien and Tehuantepec interoceanic canal treaties. Admiral Porter and General Michler are to be present at the next meeting, and give information relative to the character of the last named route.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated to the Senate John F. Appleton for Judge of the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Texas, vice Watrous, retired on full pay; James Coates, Pension Agent at Little Rock; Henry S. Dean, Postmaster at Ann Arbor, Mich.

A NAVY VIEW OF THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

An officer of our navy just from Yokohama, says it was reliably ascertained there that Capt. Eyre, of the Bombay, would have stopped his vessel after running into the Oneida, but for the implorations of Lady Temple, wife of the British minister, who was Supreneinvive of shipwreck. The opinion at Yokohama is that Capt. Eyre is a weak rather than a bad man.

COINAGE BILL.

The Secretary of the Treasury sends to Congress to-morrow a bill prepared by the Deputy Controller of the Currency relating to coinage. It is a codification of all laws on the subject, with additions and alterations required by minting operations, and proposes to liberalize with silver dollars. The Secretary will recommend the passage of the bill.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court will not meet again until next saturday, when adjournment for the term takes place.

THE INDIAN QUESTION

Formed one of the topics of Cabinet discussion to-day. The War Department and Indian Bureau are promptly advised of events transpiring, and every effort will be made to secure thorough and continued tranquility in the Indian country.

ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

There was a large gathering of Odd Fellows to-night, in celebration of the fifty-first anniversary of the order. Vice President Colfax delivered an address, and Senators Sherman, Fenton and Hoseman were present.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Mrs. Grant held an afternoon reception to-day. It was largely attended.

The Upshur naval court martial to-day examined witnesses with regard to alleged calorie conspiracy.

General Sherman will not start upon his contemplated tour of inspection in the west until after the adjournment of Congress.

## CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, chairman of the Finance Committee, in response to a resolution of the situation on the subject, reported that the Committee were unanimously of opinion that no change ought to be made in the rate of taxation on distilled spirits.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a substitute to the House army bill. The section directs the President to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to 25,000 before July 1st, and empowers him to honorably discharge officers who may apply therefor before next October, such officers to receive extra pay according to service two years one and a half year or one year, according as their terms of service have been over ten or five or under five years. Officers who have served thirty years may be retired, and limitation of the number on the retired list shall hereafter be 300. The offices of General and Lieutenant-General are to be continued only until vacancies occur. No appointments to Major-General or Brigadier-General are to be made until the number of officers in these grades is reduced to three and six respectively.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The fortification appropriation bill was made the special order for May 6th.

The House went into Committee on the tariff bill. The duty on bar iron, including iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than one and a half nor more than four inches wide, nor less than one inch nor more thick, one cent per pound. Several amendments were rejected, but finally on motion of Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, to make the duty 25 per cent. ad valorem, it was adopted, 73 to 68.

The next paragraph was on iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars less than one and a half inch and not more than three wide, less than a half inch and not more than three-eighths of an inch thick, and iron bars, rolled or hammered, more than two inches thick, one cent per pound. An amendment was amended, on motion of Mr. LOGAN, by only for one year's term of service, and the duty was adopted, 92 to 59. Several other amendments were rejected.

The next paragraph was on rods and wire rods less than five-sixths of an inch in diameter or square, one and a three-quarter cents per pound. Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the description, "and coal, half oval and half round iron," and to insert "and iron."

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. SCHENCK'S amendment was adopted, 89 to 55.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to exempt from duty all iron rods manufactured under the pending bill subsequently withdrew the proposition. Various amendments were offered and the fate of duty in the paragraph were offered and rejected.

One by Mr. LYNCH, reducing the duty on rods 5-16 of an inch in diameter or square, three-quarters of one cent per pound, was adopted.

The next paragraph was, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, amended to read: Iron or steel hoop, band, strip, scalp, tube and scroll iron thinner than No. 20, not thinner than No. 24 wire gauge, one and three-fourths cents per lb. Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike out the paragraph, which motion, after the rejection of several other amendments, was adopted, 72 to 67.

Mr. ALLISON moved to strike out the next paragraph, laying duty on plate iron.

Without action the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

## THE McFARLAND CASE.

**Fifteenth Day—Opinion of an Expert—McFarland Insane at the Time of the Shooting.**

NEW YORK, April 26.—This morning on the opening of Court in the McFarland case, Dr. Vache again placed on the stand, and testified further regarding the mental condition of the prisoner. Witness was subjected to a long cross-examination by prosecution; he also testified in the Chambers case, and said that Chambers was not insane. Chambers said he had triumphed over all the doctors but this witness.

Dr. Parsons, physician to the New York city lunatic asylum, testified that he had given his attention especially to disease of the brain and mind; witness had between 5,000 or 6,000 cases under his care; a pulse beating from 100 to 120 would lead to disease of the brain; a person may be affected in fitness and be suffering from an attack of acute mania.

Marshall Bruce read a part of the testimony of Mr. Billings relating to when Mr. Billings met the prisoner on Broadway on the day of the shooting. At this meeting Billings thought the prisoner at a stage of excitement bordering on insanity. He said he was greatly embarrassed about troops; he was not got what he absolutely needs, and does not see how he can possibly get along if the army is reduced next fall, and as a consequence of his talk it is probable that the proposed reduction will not be made till next summer.

**Form 34.**

A circular was issued by Mr. Delano to-day, giving full directions as to the use of the new form book, blank form 52. The following paragraph disposes of the claim of Kirsh & Co. to special privileges: "Persons who are required to keep the books in the form prescribed have a right to provide themselves with the same of any size that may be adapted to the extent of their business and to procure them from any source they may see fit, without claim of damage on account of any copyright or pretended copyright by parties heretofore assessing such claim. The requirement of this office being that the accounts of distilled spirits received sent out shall be kept in the form prescribed."

**A Medical Movement.**

A very strong effort is making by the Conservative members of the National Medical Association to rally votes enough at the coming session, to be held here in May, to oscicate colored physicians. On the other hand, the liberal members of the profession, who believe in merit being the test as to membership, are exerting themselves to thwart the movement.

**Railroad Grant.**

The House Railroad Committee has agreed to report a bill authorizing the Central (Atchison) branch to continue its road to a connection with the Union Pacific at a point not west of the hundredth degree of longitude, and in bonds is to be paid, and the land grant is fixed at twenty sections to the mile, and such lands as are already located on the St. Joseph and Denver road are to remain vested in the latter. Authority is given to issue bonds on the mortgage bonds on the extension to the amount of thirty thousand dollars per mile.

**The Mississippi and the Lakes.**

Governors Merrill and Fairchild and Senator Ramsey appeared before the House Committee on Commerce to-day, to urge action in favor of the bill for the improvement of the water communication between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan. Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, will submit his views on the question to the committee, in writing, on Thursday next.

**A Mistake.**

The report that Judge Orth, of Indiana, is seeking an appointments as Minister to Turkey is entirely erroneous. He has not said Turkey once.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

### Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railway.

**Increased Subscriptions and Grants of Right of Way—Enthusiastic Meeting in Columbiana County—Enthusiastic Meeting at Londonville.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

LONDONVILLE, OHIO, April 26, 1870.

A large and enthusiastic meeting in the interests of the proposed Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad was held at this town last evening. The meeting was addressed by Judge Stewart and others, after which resolutions were passed guaranteeing the right of way through Hanover township, and agreeing to take seventy-five thousand dollars of stock. A committee was appointed to wait on the citizens and solicit subscriptions for stock. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested throughout.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WAYNESBURGH, STARK COUNTY, OHIO, } April 25, 1870. }

In your publication of my letter of the 21st instant, the types make me say that "*fifty miles of* free right of way" had been guaranteed to the Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Continental Railroad should it be located on the Sandy Valley route. I intended to write "*eighty miles,*" as was then the case. As much now has since been added, and the stock has swollen to near $800,000. Instead of $600,00), as it then stood. Popular interest in the project is daily on the increase, and the ultimate success of this route seems only a question of time, and not a long time either.—T. J. S.

**The Meeting at Achor, Ohio.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ACHOR, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, } April 25, 1870. }

Pursuant to previous notice a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Achor and vicinity convened at the public school house in this place on Saturday evening, April 23d, to consider the necessary steps to be taken to secure the building of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad through this place. Samuel Young, Esq., was called to the chair, and Peter Y. Brown elected secretary.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, then introduced Asbury Waddell, Esq., who in a lengthy and able speech gave a detailed statement of the history of the Company, what has been and is being done along the route across the State of Ohio, and what is required of the people in order to secure the city. The speaker stated that the Company had been fortunate in securing the co-operation of Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Ashland, Wayne and Columbiana counties, and that the right of way had been promised in most instances free, and pledges subscribed to the stock of the

# The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

THE unanimous report of the Senate Finance Committee against any change in the tax on distilled spirits disposes of that question for the present session.

THE Income Tax injunction cases will be argued in the Nisi Prius Court at Philadelphia on Friday next. This injunction is issued at the instance of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railway Company against the Internal Revenue Collector of Philadelphia, and nearly all the railroad companies of this State have refused to pay their taxes, awaiting the issue of this suit.

THE Philadelphia *Post* favors the removal of the State Capitol to that city, in that "it would be instrumental in correcting the numerous abuses that have crept into and gained control of the Legislature" at Harrisburg. It argues that better men would be elected "from and to Philadelphia," that living would be cheaper, the scrutiny of the press more instant and searching, and the moral atmosphere improved; that Harrisburg is a dull country town, steeped in corruption, where the public business has fallen into a rut from which it can be lifted in no other way than by removing to the Capitol. While we would heartily join in almost any movement that promised to correct legislative abuses, the logic of our contemporary fails to convince us. We think the reasons apply more strongly to Pittsburgh than Philadelphia.

THE Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that eight or nine main trunk lines, with numerous auxiliaries, converge and meet in Chicago from the West, while there are but three main trunks to continue their transport to the East, to wit: The Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne. Here it is further stated "is an explanation of the yearly blockade of eastern bound freight at various points, especially in the State of Michigan, continuing at certain seasons from sixty to ninety days, and amounting to scores of thousands of tons." Taken in connection with the still further statement that not one-fourth of the producing area of the West is yet settled with population, to say nothing of the Pacific trade, these are interesting and instructive facts. The capacity of the then existing roads, is frequently reached, and without additional tracks and equipment, no remedy for an already realized hindrance to the internal commerce can be expected from them. There is promise in certain prospected roads and improved running arrangements on the part of existing ones in Canada, but these are not likely to afford relief to anything like the necessary extent. One fact inhering with the three roads named above, to-wit, the expansion of their capital by watering and other devices, must operate as an obstacle to any material reduction of rates of transportation for some time to come. Is there not, then, in the grand facts set forth encouragement for the building of new lines—low speed freight lines if you please—between the West and tidewater, and may we not confidently expect this as the natural result of the increase in population and development of the country?

### THE DEMONSTRATION OF YESTERDAY.

The colored people of Allegheny county yesterday celebrated, in a formal and impressive manner, the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which confers upon them the precious right of suffrage. No one who witnessed the demonstration could help but acknowledge that it was conducted in a proper spirit, and conducted with unexceptionable propriety. It was meant to commemorate a grand event—the realization of a great American principle, the equality of all men before the law. It was a day of jubilee. There was rejoicing over the enfranchisement of an oppressed and downtrodden race; but the joy was unmixed with a spirit of resentment towards either individuals or classes. There were shouts of triumph over emancipation, but no words of bitterness against those who had so long held them in bondage. There were fervent hallelujahs that the light of liberty had dawned, but no curses or imprecations upon the heads of those who had struggled to hold them forever in the darkness of despair. Their exultation was tempered with that spirit of charity which, rejoicing in liberty gained, prompts to forgive the hands that forged their chains, and forget the arms that interposed to prevent the rundering of their rivets. The mottoes displayed evinced a confiding faith in Omnipotence, and exhibited a high sense of gratitude to those who had espoused the cause of freedom for the black man, showing that their hearts have been touched, and that they deeply feel the duties and responsibilities which their new relation to society and to the country imposes upon them. Their mottoes contained no sentiment which good and patriotic men could not indorse, and in this respect contrasted strongly with the brutal devices and almost treasonable utterances which have been flaunted in our faces by the so called "white man's party" within the past few years. There were no appeals to the baser passions and prejudices, and in this respect they have set an example worthy of all commendation.

Another feature of the demonstration was its good order. The men conducted themselves with marked propriety throughout, and effectually disproved the oft repeated declaration that with the negro liberty means license. There was nothing in the procession itself, or in the demeanor of those who composed it, to provoke hostility, and even while passing through the Celtic stronghold, (where the judicial dictum, "that a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," still holds good,) the procession was unmolested. It is certainly to the credit of our colored citizens that they thus commanded the respect of their bittirest enemies, and disarmed their most inveterate haters.

There was a class which anticipated that the colored people, in the exuberance of their joy, would cut fantastic capers, and shame their friends by bringing the cause of negro suffrage into contempt and ridicule. Those who feared such a result, as well as those who hoped for it, were happily and unhappily disappointed. As a demonstration calculated to commemorate a great event, it was as well conceived and as appropriately executed as any which we have witnessed here—and this is conceding a good deal, since we are somewhat noted for the character and spirit, of our public celebrations. There was nothing said or done of which the friends of the black man may be ashamed; and even "Democratic" pens—which are made to ridicule everything involving true Democratic principles—will be strained to find subjects for burlesque or derision in the celebration of yesterday. It was in the highest degree creditable to the black men themselves, and gratifying to their friends, as indicating that they are worthy to be clothed with the high prerogative of American citizenship.

### RISKS THAT PAY.

A gentleman known all over the world in connection with telegraphy, lately, in a memorial, reminded Congress that the laying of cables is the most uncertain of all financial speculations. If this representation is correct, the inference from known facts is inevitable that, at the present day, uncertainty has considerable attraction for capitalists. From the memorial just quoted we learn that the total length of the cables now under contract to be laid and all to be completed in 1870 or 1871 is twenty thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight statute miles. Doubtless, great risks are involved in any single enterprise of the kind; but the success with which so many cables have been already laid under vast difficulties, in unfavorable situations, and the result so frequently exhibited of business springing up in response to the ready means of communication, must by this time have greatly reduced the general original hazards.

The West Indies and South America have become the scenes of vast telegraphic operations. Companies have been formed and capital subscribed to construct a network of wires by which all the important points in those islands and all the most important business centers on the great peninsula to the south of them, will be placed in communication. As much as four thousand miles of submarine cable will be required to connect the terrestrial lines. Much of this will be laid under the direction of Sir CHARLES BRIGHT, who a few days ago went to Havana to initiate the work, and who expects to be engaged for two years in carrying it to completion. Much of the capital invested in these enterprises has been furnished by South American merchants. But the larger portion has been provided by the English, who also conduct most of the work, and will derive more advantages than other foreigners from the lines. Though by them when completed this country will be placed in telegraphic communication with about twelve millions of people, it is said that we have not the means of fully taking advantage of them for the increase of our commerce with South America and the West Indies. Still we may be sure that many advantages incidental and direct will accrue to our merchants from those new telegraphic lines. Of course, it is intended that they shall be connected with the already existing North American and European lines.

Americans may justly take still deeper interest in the telegraphic project of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, recently with a memorial brought to the attention of Congress. The object of this enterprise is by a submarine cable to connect the Western coast of America with the coast of China and Japan. It is proposed that the route shall be "either direct, or by the way of the Hawaiian islands, or other island or islands of the Pacific ocean."

Mr. FIELD asks Congress to incorporate a company for the construction of this line with a capital of ten millions of dollars, on the condition that the work having been completed within five years, government shall grant the company a certain portion of the public lands. It is an interesting circumstance that the laying of the proposed cable of about 8,500 miles will complete the metallic girdle of the earth. The project has been favorably received. Of course, the work must be accomplished before long, and the *eclat* of the performance could not more appropriately fall to anyone than to a gentleman so entirely and creditably identified with cable telegraphy as Mr. FIELD. Mr. S. F. B. MORSE, who commends the undertaking, "sees no obstacles, scientific or physical, in the proposed Pacific cable, which have not been completely removed by the experience of the Atlantic cable."

### THE PLEBISCITUM.

However much Americans may desire the universal triumph of democratic principles, most of them probably believe that order even under aristocratic forms is better than anarchy under any form. In regard to the politics of France in particular, they have also by this time learned to exercise distrust towards party names and partisan pretensions, and to believe that probably something more than a republican government is needed in that country to secure the prosperity of the people. To a country which, in less than a hundred years, has enjoyed some eight or ten constitutions, our American ideas of goxernment may not be strictly applicable. Hence one reads with some amazement, or even a little disgust, the vehement diatribes in which a distinguished American newspapor takes the part of the assailants of the imperial rule, and denounces the Americans in France, some of them eminent for patriotic services at home, because they manifest respect for the government under whose protection they are living. Happily in reference to the interesting state of things at present existing in that country, we are mere spectators, called to identify ourselves neither with the BOXARTISTS or the revolutionists. Those who there call themselves Democrats are, as we pointed out a few days ago, most of them really socialists, who are in favor of a complete change in the constitution of society. There are other parties hostile to the imperial rule—but they are so few in numbers and so inferior in zeal to the Democrats, that their influence in the approaching election of the 5th proximo may be disregarded. M. THIERS, who represents a considerable opposition, saying, a few days ago, that he "regretted the revival of *plebiscites*, an ultra constitutional form, not to be admitted by the friends of constitutional monarchy," adding that the revival was "an act of Cæsarism," at the same time declared his acceptance of the senatus consultum.

According to the fifth article of this consultum, "the Constitution can be modified only by the people on the proposition of the Emperor." M. THIERS and many other friends of order would rather the subjects to be submitted to the people had been left to their representatives, and on the ground of this preference, it is likely that a good many will not recognize the act by voting. But the reason of the opposition of the so-called Republicans is the fact that the matter submitted to the people is not the question of the dynasty. The Emperor and the Empire are quite out of the question, which is merely, "shall an absolute Government be changed into a limited or liberal one?" In his appeal to the people the Emperor really calls upon them "to exorcise the menaces of revolution; to place order and liberty on a solid basis, and to render easier in the future the transmission of the crown to his son." According to the article above quoted from the new constitution, there is no legal mode of modifying the Government, even the people themselves are unable to effect any change in it, without the initiative of the Emperor. Any such proposition must proceed from him. It would be difficult to imagine a more effectual mode of securing the permanence of the dynasty. Hence by voting "yea" on the fifth of May, while ratifying the many admirable reforms introduced under the administration of M. OLLIVIER, and in fact liberalizing the monarchy, the people will recoguize the established dynasty. To many outside of France, the appeal thus made seems hazardous. Without claiming superior knowledge, we may say that we believe that, in the absence of government interference the result would, by a large majority, justify the confidence of the Emperor. Even such a vote would not prove that the dynasty is either loved or reverenced by the French people. The self-interest of the well to do classes would alone decide the contest, in favor of order against anarchy, and of property against socialism or agrarianism. Multitudes now as formerly, look upon LOUIS NAPOLEON as the "visible Providence of France," a phrase which LAVALLEE informs us for ages described the feeling of the French people towards the Bourbons. In the coming election we are pretty sure that the friends of order, property and recent reforms, supported by the Imperial influence, will be too strong for the socialists and for the men who abhor OLLIVIER'S reforms and denounce them as mischievous, mainly because they have weakened the prestige of democracy and strengthened the dynasty.

MISS SALLIE JELF, the "oldest inhabitant" of New Jersey, died at her native city of Elizabeth at the advanced age of 105 years. She had a vivid recollection of Washington, Lafayette, and other immortal heroes of the revolution, and was fond of recounting the thrilling scenes and incidents of the "times that tried men's souls." She never married, owing to early disappointment in love, though very beautiful in youth and accomplished. She was a most active and exemplary Christian, and was in good circumstances, living in the house where she died with an attached domestic for over sixty years.

MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, of the notable female firm of Woodhull, Claflin & Co., Wall street bankers, has issued a long manifesto, in which she has undertaken to develop her knowledge of the science of government and enlighten the public mind thereon. Mrs. Woodhull is evidently well impressed with her ability, and is of boundless ambition. She is not only a prominent financier, but an aspiring statesman—having no less an object in view than the Presidential chair, to which she has been nominated by the Ladies' "Sorosis" of New York.

MAYOR FOX, of Philadelphia, gives a statement of the increase of the funded debt of that city between 1856 and the beginning of 1870, showing that the indebtedness has gone up from over $16,000,000 in the former year to over $42,000,000 in the latter. During the same period the Mayor shows that the expenditures have increased from over $4,000,000 to over $8,000,000 per annum. The *Inquirer* says these are not pleasing things to look at when they are added to the table of unpaid taxes, which shows that more than $5,000,000 of the taxes of the last ten years remain unpaid.

M. Schneider, the proprietor of the mutineous establishment at Creuzot, being needed in his place as President of the Corps Legislatif, it has been suggested to send the other Schneider, the Grande Duchesse, among the rebellious work people, in order to allay their excitement by the charm of her voice and acting.

### POPULAR EDUCATION.

#### Movement in Congress to Render it Uniform.

In a republican form of government, like ours, where the people have almost a direct voice in the guidance of the nation, it is eminently proper that the popular vote should be intelligently given. The necessity of a system of general education which would bring the people up to that standard of intelligence requisite to perform the important functions devolving upon them as American citizens, becomes the paramount duty of a government which derives its power from the people. Many of the States of the Union recognize the principle that popular education is a part of governmental policy, and, by the adoption of State laws establishing public schools, have contributed materially in advancing this important end. But many of the Western and Southern States have not, apparently, felt the necessity of this vital principle, and to the ignorance and prejudice that prevail in many sections of the country may be attributed much of the sectional evils that have beset us as a nation, as well as other great hindrances in our national progress. In the estimation of many this difficulty cannot be averted other than by the adoption of national laws which would render it obligatory on the States to provide for the proper education of their children, or the adoption of a system of national education under the direction of the United States government itself. For this purpose Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, has reported a bill from the House Committee on Education, having the latter object in view, which, although its consideration has been postponed until December next, has, nevertheless, excited considerable attention. It provides that the President shall appoint a school superintendent for each State, make provisions for the appointment of inspectors and local superintendents and for the establishment of district schools, and for levying a direct tax according to the Constitution for purposes of education. It does not, however, interfere with the systems already adopted in those States which have made reasonable provisions for the education of their children, and where the population is sufficiently dense to enable schools to be maintained.

It is an encouraging sign of the times to perceive the growing willingness of the people of the South to "accept the situation" as they now find it, and adapt their legislation to the new condition of things. It is but a few years since it was considered a penal offense, if not indeed almost a capital crime, to educate the negro, and many a Northern teacher has been made to feel to its most bitter extent the severity of the punishment provided for an infraction of the law. But the present era has given birth to new ideas. Not only is liberal provision making for the education of the "poor white trash," in the form of common school laws, but the necessity of educating the black up to the standard of his newly acquired rights is now freely expressed. The State Constitution of Virginia now requires the Legislature to provide for an uniform system of public free schools, and for their gradual introduction into all the counties of the State by the year 1876, and as much sooner as practicable, and it is gratifying to notice with what unanimity the press of the State approve of the measure. The Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"If the two races are hereafter to live peaceably and usefully together, some new influence must furnish the colored people with part of their ancient advantages. Education, freely and generously bestowed, may accomplish some of this. Without it the condition of the black race must be a great evil to themselves, and the cause of much evil to the white race. The education of the young colored persons will contribute much to the improvement of their elders. The promise of elevation and improvement is it open a real hope, will tend to raise the whole race to higher and more enlarged views.

This is a liberal and enlightened view of the subject, and coming from the leading paper of that State, hitherto holding the most ultra and intolerant views on the rights of the colored race, is the more gratifying as affording indubitable evidence of Southern progress and enlightenment.

### GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A recent English publication is called The Epigrammatists, but it is a curious fact that the chief of modern writers of epigram—the finest as well as the most fertile—is conspicuous by his absence. Surely the editor must have recalled Walter Savage Landor's lines on a marble hand presented by Lord Elgin to a lady, and ending thus:

"Elgin presents the only hand
Which throbs not at the slightest touch of thine,"
and how could he have overlooked this?
"Proud word you never spoke, but you will speak
Fear not (as time from pride some future day
Resting on one white hand a warm, wet cheek
Over my open page, you will say,
This man loved me, then rise and trip away."

The city of Cincinnati is about to come in possession of a great art treasure. One of her citizens, Henry Probasco, Esq., has made a large donation in trust for the city for the purpose of erecting there a magnificent bronze fountain. The castings have already been completed in Germany. The city council of Cincinnati have removed one of the central market houses to provide an ample and conspicuous site for the structure, and in a short time that city will have the most beautiful and costly fountain in the world.

The fact may not be known that Professor Morse attained distinction as a portrait painter before he achieved the greater fame of inventing the electric telegraph. His artist work was highly prized for likeness, color and tasteful execution. A specimen of it may be seen in the present National Academy exhibition. It is a portrait of the venerable philanthropist, Dr. Stanford, painted over forty years ago, and now owned by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The following advertisement appeared in an English paper: "To-day, about one o'clock in the afternoon, my dear wife Catharine, born at Elberding, was happily confined of two girls and a boy. Barely ten months ago she had twins, making five children in one year."

"You are very stupid, Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy eight years old. "You are like a donkey, and what do they do to cure them of stupidity?" "They feed them better and kick them less," said the arch little urchin.

A hen in Wilmington, N. C., has laid eighteen eggs about the size of partridge eggs, each containing no yolk. Over this important fact, and the arrival in town of a lively young alligator, Wilmington is unduly excited.

A soldier was wounded by a shell from Fort Wagner. He was going to the rear. "Wounded by a shell?" some one asked. "Yes," he coolly answered; "I was right under the darned thing when the bottom dropped out."

In a village near the Southern State line, a few days ago, a nice young man put a sheet around him to scare a Dutchman. The Teutonic gentleman says, "I just jump off my wagon, and vip der ghost all the time. I would vip him if he was a whole graveyard." Some one asked the young man what allied his black eye, and he said he had received bad news from Germany.

### PERSONAL.

Gustavus W. Smith, formerly Street Commissioner of New York city, and afterwards an ornament to the Rebel army, has been made Insurance Commissioner in Kentucky.

A graceful story is told of Lamartine. One day a penniless man of letters called upon him, and, informing him of his needy situation, requested the loan of a considerable sum of money. Lamartine, who was much moved by the recital, opened a drawer and gave him the amount. He then conducted his unfortunate visitor to the vestibule. The season was autumn, and as Lamartine opened the street door, the unfortunate author shivered in his shabby coat. A sudden idea struck Lamartine, and calling out "Monsieur, you are forgetting your overcoat," he quickly took down an overcoat that was hanging in the passage, and assisted his needy visitor to put it on with so much dexterity and grace, that the poor man, quite overcome, did not know how to refuse a gift which was so delicately offered to him.

Here is a dispatch said to have been sent from President Lincoln to General Hooker: "If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it on the plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be pretty slim somewhere. Couldn't you break him?" A. LINCOLN."

The late Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh, was sometimes strangely forgetful. A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* says that he was engaged to officiate one Sunday for the minister of Culter, near Aberdeen, and left the latter place in good time, mounted on a "sheltie." Being a great snuff taker, he frequently had recourse to his "mull" on the journey; and arriving at a turn of the road where the wind blew right ahead he turned his nag about to enable him to take a pinch more easily; having done so, he forgot to turn his sheltie again, and rode into Aberdeen, not discovering his mistake until it was too late to be of any use to the good people of Culter.

An article in the May *Harper's* entitled "Old English Lawyers" contains some capital stories of Sergeant Davy, most of which are familiar, but it is pleasant to see them all together. Once when Lord Mansfield announced his intention of holding court on Good Friday, the sergeant instantly addressed the peer and told him that his lordship would be the first judge that had done such a thing since Pontius Pilate! In wit Davy seems to have been quite a match for Lord Mansfield, who was by no means skilled in the higher principles of law. He one day broke out against the sergeant with this gibe:—"If this be law, sir, I must burn all my books, I see." "Your lordship had better read them first," rejoined Davy.


AS A CURE FOR

BURNS AND SCALDS,

There is nothing we have ever known equal to

Metzgar's German Ointment,

For Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores it has no equal; for Salt Rheum and Chilblains we defy the world to produce its equal.

H. A. METZGAR, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sold by

A. J. RANKIN,
44 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brackets, Pendants
CHANDELIERS,
AND
FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 different Styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

Importance to Pittsburgh of Increasing the Area of Her Trade.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The great desideratum to enable Pittsburgh to maintain her ascendancy as a manufacturing and commercial center, is to extend the area of her trade. There is no want of capital here for paying business enterprises of every description. Large stores and warehouses, profusely stocked with merchandise of every variety, whilst they show the great breadth of the district of which this is the distributing point, also prove that were the district enlarged, their number would be increased to meet the increased demand. But our extensive manufactories, with their skillful artisans and opulent proprietors, and their abilities to meet all present demands for their varied fabrics, exhibit in the plainest manner that more customers are wanted, rather than greater facilities for multiplying their products.

Active competition meets our industries at numerous points. The spirit of the age is energetic and aggressive. All the means which modern discoveries have brought under human control are applied in cheapening communications and in securing artificial advantages. If Pittsburgh would maintain her relative position, where the rich gifts of nature placed her, among the chief centers of business activity, her citizens must assume the progressive energy of the day, and avail themselves of those improvements needed to invite commercial intercourse on all sides and to the greatest practicable distance. There should be no segment of the surrounding country unaccommodated with the best and cheapest highway of trade known at the present time. This process is mutually beneficial; the resources of the country are brought into use, wealth and population rapidly increased; whilst the city thrives by its enlarged traffic, grows in influence and in the number of its inhabitants.

The Connellsville Railroad, when finished, will open a broad belt of land one hundred and fifty miles to Cumberland, on the lower portions of which stand extensive primitive forests containing large quantities of valuable timber; over its entire length and breadth is spread a luxuriant soil, capable of feeding a dense population and of yielding a surplus for the neighboring city markets; and all is underlaid with mineral treasures more precious and more enduring than the mines of California or Australia. Here will be opened a field for growing commerce and reciprocal benefits of a magnitude scarcely computable, besides the great additional outlet that will be furnished to the Atlantic cities and to foreign trade.

In all this may be found sufficient incentives to liberal investments of Pittsburgh capital to aid in the prosecution of such a work, even were no other return looked for than its care consequential profit through the increase of business it would produce. But these rational incentives to invest are greatly strengthened by the demonstrative fact that the work will be one of the main arteries of trade between the East and the West, holding a commanding situation which rivalry cannot supplant; and that, besides this fact, which alone constitutes an immovable foundation on which it rests, it is further demonstrated that the way trade alone, upon its line, would make it highly remunerative and enable it to redeem its obligations and pay dividends to its stockholders. Upon either one of these facts, prudent men looking for safe investments, might rely for the ample security of the Connellsville bonds. When both are taken into account, their permanent solidity is beyond question or doubt. Where are trust funds of any description be more safely placed? Let guardians, Insurance companies and all fiduciary agents in this vicinage, as well as individuals looking for substantial security in which to invest their surplus means, investigate the matter. They will find the ability to obtain such bonds, a privilege not likely to last long; for the bonds are not a begging in the market; they are offered here to give opportunities to members of a community of taking a direct interest in what they are indirectly deeply interested, and to enable them to save themselves from the reproach of standing aloof and awaiting for others to do for them what they should do for themselves.

CLINTON.

THE following exquisite hymn, written for the occasion by John G. Whittier, was sung by the choir of Arlington Church, Boston, during the funeral services over the remains of the Hon. Anson Burlingame:

With silence only as their benediction
God's angels come,
Where in the shadow of a great affliction
The soul sits dumb.

Yet would we say what heart approveth
Our Father's will,
Calling to Him the dear ones whom he loveth,
In mercy still.

Not upon us or ours the solemn angel
Hath evil wrought:
The funeral anthem is a glad evangel;
The good die not.

God calls our loved ones, but we love not wholly
What He has given;
They live on earth in thoughts and deeds as truly
As in His Heaven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDWARD DITHERIDGE, Pres't. T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y.
E. D. DITHERIDGE, Treas. GEO. W. DITHERIDGE, Business Manager.

THE SUPERIOR
Lumber Company

Invite attention to their unequalled facilities for meeting satisfactorily all the wants of the community for Pine Lumber. Their Timber Lands,

Four Square Miles in Extent,

Have never been overrun and the large trees felled by square timber, nor have the straightest ones been culled out for boat gunnels or masts. Their

Timber is Unsurpassed

By any in Western Pennsylvania in size, soundness and vigor of growth.

Their Mills have all the *LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY*, enabling them to the utmost degree facility Lumber of any size, and sawed with the greatest accuracy. Having found the Saws made of Sheffield Steel inferior to those made of

AMERICAN STEEL,

They now use only the largest size Circulars, manufactured by Hubbard, Bro. & Co., from Singer, Nimick & Co.'s Steel, and they challenge attention to

Superior and Accurate Workmanship

Evinced in the manufacture of their Lumber with these Saws.

As a consequence of their policy of keeping

Three Millions of Feet

Constantly on hand, they are enabled to furnish

DRY LUMBER

At all times, so that the crying evil of using green or half seasoned Lumber need no longer exist.

They would also call attention to the reform they have introduced in Assorting Boards. Instead of culling out the Clear and First Common Boards to sell at a higher price, they cull out the Sheeting and Box Boards to

Sell at a Lower Price,

Leaving in all of the best, so that their brand of

Superior Boards

Is uniformly good, and gives entire satisfaction. Of

DRY JOIST

They keep a full assortment of all sizes on hand. Their

SHINGLES

Are warranted to make a sound Roof.

MILLS—On Tionesta Creek, Forest County, Pa.

YARDS—On Twentieth, Twenty-first Twenty-second and Twenty-third Sts.

ADDRESS

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,
Cor. Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.
MWS

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.
PERFECTION TIMERS.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

MWF

KNOX'S
GARDEN SEEDS
AND
IMPLEMENTS.

Descriptive Hand-Book and Almanac for 1870.

This Celebrated Annual contains 128 pages, and is the most valuable work of its kind in existence. Mailed FREE on receipt of stamp.

W. W. KNOX,
137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

CLOVER and TIMOTHY, prime Seed, at Lowest Market Prices.

PRICE LIST OF IMP MENTS sent on application.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

RECEIVED A NEW LOT
OF THE CELEBRATED
Buffalo Alpaca,
Beaver Mohair,
London Mohair and
Mohair Mixtures.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
2D ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

SPRING, 1870.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

DRESS
GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SUMMER SILKS,

EXCELLENT IN QUALITY AND VERY DESIRABLE IN STYLE, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Great Bargains.

FULL LINE OF

*Housekeeping Goods,*
*Table Damasks,*
*Damask Napkins,*
*French Doylies,*
*Sheetings,*
*Towels, &c., &c.,*

ALL AT

Reduced Rates.

T. F. PHILLIPS
87
Market Street.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our storeroom, No. 42 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for Boys of all sizes, including many NOVELTIES IN STYLES for the present season.

For our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have full lines of all New and staple styles of CLOTHS, COATINGS and CASSIMERES, and having secured the services of one of the most competent and stylish Cutters in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMENS' GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

Gray & Logan,
NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

OLD WHISKIES!

For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. A large lot of 4 1d Monongahela Rye Whisky.

Warranted Pure Copper Distilled, suited for Medical and Mechanical purposes. Manufactured in the Winter of 1866. Address HOOK & WISE,
Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Box 73.

DRY GOODS.

Carr,
M'Candless
& Co.,
94
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wholesale Dealers

DRY GOODS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ENTIRE

New Stock,

BOUGHT SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD, AND TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

New English Dress Goods,
New French Dress Goods,
New German Dress Goods,
New American Dress Goods,
*New Prints,*
*Chintzes, Ginghams,*
*Delaines,*
*Armures,*
*Tickings, Checks,*
*Denims,*
*Jeans, Tweeds,*
*Cottonades,*
*Cassimeres,*
*Loom Damasks,*
*Table Damasks,*
*Cloths and*
*Doeskins,*
*White Goods,*
*Linen Goods,*
*Irish Linens,*
*Toweling,*
*Notions, &c.*

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Possessing unusual advantages for

BUYING GOODS,

We propose to give our customers the benefit of the late decline in all kinds of Goods.

ANOTHER LARGE STOCK
OF
New Spring Goods,
BOUGHT SINCE THE
Great Decline in Prices,
JUST OPENED.
EXTRA BARGAINS OFFERED IN
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, RIBBONS AND SASHES, TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS
LARGELY SUPPLIED WITH
NEW GOODS.
Merchants and Dealers Supplied at Eastern Prices, at
Morganstern & Co's
(Successors to MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)
NOS. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET,
MWF

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,
WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufacturer.

Specie Payment Resumed at Last.

From and after this date the firm of

H. S. OVERHOLT & CO.,

Of West Overton, Westmoreland county, engaged in General Merchandising, will pay to their patrons, who buy for cash, SILVER IN CHANGE FOR CURRENCY PAYMENTS.

The public is respectfully invited to call and examine their unrivalled assortment and general variety of Stock, which we venture to say cannot be excelled in any market, either for Superiority, Quality or Lowness of Price. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the most incredulous of the truth of our assertion.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENS, BUSH TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS.
TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
ALSO, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

MANUFACTURERS.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
OFFICE, 142 WATER STREET.
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
AND DELIVER IN THE CITY.
R. KRUGH.....W. MEYER.
A. KRUGH.....G. GROT.
STAR TOBACCO WORKS.
KRUGH, MEYER & CO.,
Successors to Floersheim & Ehrlich,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUT AND DRY SMOKING TOBACCO,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
63 WATER ST., and 66 FIRST AVE., Pittsburgh.

The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever made.
IT has a PATENT RAILED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.
MANUFACTURED BY
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 47 Federal Street, Allegheny.
For sale by Demmler & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammel, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hawthorn, No. 28 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 221 Ohio street, Allegheny; Nestler & Forsythe, East Liberty. tf

Faber & Van Doren
367 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies.
A constant supply on hand, and furnished on Short Notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

DIAMOND
Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 28 AND 40 WATER STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Anderson, Maxwell & Porter,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Saw Mills, Sash Sawmills, AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Flour MILLS; PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.

HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY
COR. LIBERTY ST. AND THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Brass Founders
AND
IRON PIPE FITTERS.
Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, PUMPING ENGINES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS. These Pumps are made in every possible variety and suitable for every purpose to which Steam Power can be applied.
Also, BLOWERS for Oil Refineries and other purposes.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES
Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh,
626 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

MORRIS & RUTAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SPRINGS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
STEEL,
Office and Warehouse corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
Corner Ross and First Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFAC

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

*BANKERS,*

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

**Ira B. M'Vay & Co.**

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95,

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING April 26, 1870.

Agreeable to official announcement, the Sub-Treasury at New York began yesterday the payment of the gold interest for the month of May, the total disbursement on that account being nearly $25,000,000. Judging by past experience, there will probably be about four-fifths of this amount called for during the month, a small portion of it perhaps for export but much the larger proportion for employment in the domestic market. Even after this large disbursement, the Treasury coin surplus will still be enormous. At this time it is over $80,000,000, exclusive of the gold deposited on certificates; and the receipts from customs during May will so nearly balance the payments on interest that the surplus on hand at the close of the month may be but a few millions less than at present.

We have never been able to discover any satisfactory reason why the Treasury should continue, year by year, to collect such an immense amount of gold coin, or unproductive capital locked up in its vaults. During the greater part of last year the amount held in reserve in this way was between seventy and one hundred millions of dollars. The reserve will be about as great throughout the whole of the current year, unless the Treasury adopts a different policy. The law provides for a reserve, as security for the payment of interest, but why should there be tens of millions retained in excess of this reserve, when it might be usefully and profitably employed in diminishing the volume of the interest-bearing debt, and thus relieving the country of a portion of its burdens? During the last eight or ten months, the Secretary of the Treasury has carried out a system of regular monthly sales, the amount offered varying from two to four millions per month, and the result has been a limited bid-in self to these comparatively small offerings, what is might, on occasion, have sold five or ten times as much with good and profitable results to the Government and with great advantage to the business interests of the country and the credit of the Government?

—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Mellwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. Mellwaine, Auctioneer:

| | |
|---|---|
| Allegheny National Bank | 67 |
| Second National Bank | 109 |

—The Government bond market has liberally participated in the general "bull" movement in the Wall street market during the past few days, and there is a largely increased demand for investment. The low rates of interest at the East are likely to prevail this summer render the purchase of Government bonds the safest and best employment for funds. The profit on the purchase of Government bonds at present prices is likely to be quite as great as last year, when the 1867s advanced from 108 to 112. The cancellation of bonds purchased by Government has taken over $100,000,000 coupon bonds out of the market this last year, and Europe has taken at least $100,000,000 more. These are important satisfactorily for the small stocks in the hands of dealers.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 115¾ | | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '82 | 115¾ | | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 112 | | 112¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, new, '65 | 111¾ | | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 111¾ | | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 111¾ | | 111¾ |
| 10-40s | 106½ | | 106¾ |
| Gold | 113¾ | | 113¾ |

—The gold market was strong and steady, the extreme fluctuation in the price being only one per cent. The clique in the Gold Room, who comprise many members of the clique in stocks, seem to be endeavoring to pursue a like strategy in their speculations in the precious metal. They have announced a large short interest, and on Saturday rendered cash gold so scarce that the premium paid 1-64 for it was 1-8 on Monday. Their operations are assisted by the decrease in the cotton receipts for the week, by the heavier imports and by the Washington news at the funding bill is adopted, and think an early repeal of national currency is probable.

—As a large number of our readers are directly interested in the movements of the New York stock market we insert the following *resume* from yesterday's *World*. The "bull" movement on the Stock Exchange gained additional strength and was more pronounced to-day than it has been for a year past. The gradual growth of this "bull" movement has been notified to the readers of the *World* from time to time, sufficiently in advance to enable those speculators who have chosen to take advantage of and make money by the information furnished to them. When Tennessee new bonds were selling at 52¾, the *World* warned its readers to prepare for an advance, and since then they have sold at 57. When the Illinois Central was selling at 119 our readers were notified of the probable advance, which to-day it was selling at 125. The same information was given in regard to the advance in Hannibal and St. Joseph, when it was selling at 107, and to day it was sold at 112. Ohio and Mississippi shares were also named in the list of stocks likely to advance to a high figure, and they have advanced 5 per cent. to-day in the face of a strong and determined effort on the part of the "bears" to force their price down. Our readers were also notified of the project likely to be consummated at an early date of the New York Central and Lake Shore with other roads connecting with the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Pacific roads at Omaha. New York Central has advanced about 2 per cent., Lake Shore the same, and Hannibal and St. Joseph 5 per cent. since this information was given to our readers. The Stock Exchange has shown greater activity and a more healthy business yesterday and to-day than for a year past. The buyers are mostly strong and influential parties. The Hon. Daniel Drew, ex-member from Putnam County, and the Hon. Reuben Fenton, ex-candidate for President of the New York Stock Exchange, who have been for some months leading and influential "bears" on the stock and gold markets, have been fairly conquered by the current of events, and have now joined the popular stampede for a "bull" movement. The prices talked confidently by experienced operators are for New York Central, 115; Reading, 107; Northwest, 100; preferred, 118; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul common, 85; preferred, 100; Fort Wayne, 98; Illinois Central, 130; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 160. The fact is that this is a generation of gamblers. They have been playing for a rise in stocks so far as Wall street is concerned, since September of last year, a period of seven months, and they have now burst loose on a speculative campaign and are likely to have a high time generally on the "bull" side. The fulness of trade and the extraordinary abundance of money, with the opening of navigation bringing an increased business for the railroads—all favor this "bull" movement. The reprobated speculative spirit of eight months stagnation is now bursting forth, and much higher prices—perhaps unprecedentedly high prices—in all the leading shares are likely to result therefrom.

—The *Times* says: The movements which partially developed themselves near the close of the week on the Stock Exchange relate to New York Central, Northwest, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, Ohio and Mississippi. The Western lines mentioned are all considerably lower than this time last April, when money was dearer and the prospects of trade no better. The operators are nearly all evidently moving in concord, if not by prearcongress and several special causes are said to favor a successful speculation, such as the restoration of good neighborhood between the Rock Island and Northwest; the report of a change of control in the Lake Shore; the belief that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will soon control the Ohio and Mississippi, and contract the present broad gauge to correspond with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Marietta and Cincinnati, so as to afford an unbroken route from Baltimore to St. Louis, and lastly the expectation of favorable legislation for New York Central at Albany.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| April 26, 1870. | 10 A M | 20 A M | 11 A M | 30 A M | 12 M | 30 P M | 1 P M | 3 P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 105 | 104½ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| New Jersey Central | | 106 | | 106 | | 106 | | 106 |
| Erie | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Harlem | | 144½ | | | | 144½ | | 144½ |
| Reading | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Michigan Central | | 125 | | 125 | | 125 | | |
| Michigan Southern | 93¼ | 93¼ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Illinois Central | | 138 | | | | 138 | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | | 96½ | | | | 96½ | | |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 78¾ | 78¼ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | |
| Do preferred | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | |
| Rock Island | 110 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | | |
| St. Paul | | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | | |
| St. Paul preferred | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | | |
| Toledo and Wabash | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | | |
| Toledo and Wabash pref | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | | |
| Fort Wayne | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | | |
| Chicago and Alton | 114¾ | | 114 | | | 114 | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | | |
| Western Union Telegraph | 82¾ | | 82¾ | | 82¾ | 82¾ | | |
| Pacific Mail | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | | |
| Adams Express | 62¾ | | 62¾ | | 62¾ | 62¾ | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co Express | 38 | | 38 | | | 38 | | |
| American M. U. Express | 44¾ | | 44¾ | | | 44 | | |
| United States Express | 56 | | 56 | | | 56 | | |
| Gold | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Mon. | Tues. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 104¾ | 104¾ | | ¼ |
| N. J. Central | 106 | 106 | ¼ | |
| Erie | 24¾ | 24¾ | | ¼ |
| Harlem | 144½ | 144½ | | ½ |
| Reading | 106¾ | 106¾ | ¼ | |
| Mich. Central | 124 | 125 | 1 | |
| Mich. Southern | 92¾ | 92¾ | ¼ | |
| Illinois Central | 137 | 138 | 1 | |
| Cleve. and Pitts | 105 | 105 | | |
| Chicago and North | 76¾ | 77¾ | 1 | |
| Do. preferred | 87¾ | 89¾ | 2 | |
| Rock Island | 110¾ | 110¾ | | ¼ |
| St. Paul | 83¾ | 84¾ | ¾ | |
| Do. preferred | 76 | 76 | | ¼ |
| Fort Wayne | 95¾ | 97¾ | 2 | |
| Chicago and Alton | 114¾ | 114 | | ¾ |
| Ohio and Miss | 30¼ | 30¼ | | ¼ |
| Western U. Tel | 82¾ | 82¾ | | ¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 38¾ | 39¾ | ¾ | |
| Adams Express | 62¾ | 62¾ | | ¼ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 39 | 38 | | 1 |
| American M. U. Ex | 38¾ | 38¾ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Express | 44 | 44 | | |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1870.

BUSINESS—We can report a fair trade demand for most of the leading articles. As a general thing prices have undergone no particular alterations, the activity that was noticeable last week has been continued. The weather was decidedly pleasant, being all that could be desired. This has without doubt assisted trade materially, besides confidence is fully restored. Our rivers continue in good navigable order, with sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Trade on the river is beginning to slack off; boats have to wait a certain time before they can fill out. Flour—the market ruled firm with a good demand. The stock on the market is not a large one, still the supply was ample. The mills are receiving wheat pretty freely by river and rail. During the past five days 8,098 sacks were among the receipts. This shows pretty conclusively that there will be no scarcity for some time to come, and does not look much like an advance in flour. Bacon—the market was steady, with a good trade demand; holders were firm in their views and not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The stock in the market is not a large one, and will not be increased up, provided the same demand continues that has ruled for some days past. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market continues to favor our supply. The receipts since our last were 288 bbls. Selection are held very high and hard of sale. The current rates were as follows: Extra choice $4 00@4 75; choice $1 00@4 25; prime $3 25@3 50; common $2 00@3 00 per bbl.

ASHES—The market is well supplied with the various descriptions, but can be bought on easier sales: Soda ash—common to; refined 4½@; pearls 8@9 c; potash 7½@7½ c.

APPLE BUTTER—The market dull; buyers scarce and prices irregular, ranging from 90 to 95 ₵ gallon; very common lots to salesale.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change. We quote No. 2 at $2 75 ₵ dozen; No. 3 $4 50; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carpet brooms at $6 00@6 50 ₵ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; the season for actively being over; we quote nominally at 5c ₵ lb.

BEANS—The market has undergone no change as relates to prices or demand. The supply was ample and sales moderate at $1 50@2 00 ₵ bush.

BUTTER—The market for choice qualities was firm with a good demand. Inferior and common parcels are not wanted. The range of prices were: Strictly choice tube butter 35@37c; choice 32@34c; fair 29@29c; common 18@20c.

CHEESE—The market exhibited more firmness, with a fair demand. At this time it is over $80,000,000, exclusive of the gold deposited on certificates; and the receipts from customs during May will so nearly balance the payments on interest that the surplus on hand at the close of the month may be but a few millions less than at present.

We have never been able to discover any satisfactory reason why the Treasury should continue, year by year, to collect such an immense amount of gold coin, or unproductive capital locked up in its vaults. During the greater part of last year the amount held in reserve in this way was between seventy and one hundred millions of dollars. The reserve will be about as great throughout the whole of the current year, unless the Treasury adopts a different policy. The law provides for a reserve, as security for the payment of interest, but why should there be tens of millions retained in excess of this reserve, when it might be usefully and profitably employed in diminishing the volume of the interest-bearing debt, and thus relieving the country of a portion of its burdens? During the last eight or ten months, the Secretary of the Treasury has carried out a system of regular monthly sales, the amount offered varying from two to four millions per month, and the result has been a limited bid-in self to these comparatively small offerings, what is might, on occasion, have sold five or ten times as much with good and profitable results to the Government and with great advantage to the business interests of the country and the credit of the Government?

—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Mellwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. Mellwaine, Auctioneer:

| | |
|---|---|
| Allegheny National Bank | 67 |
| Second National Bank | 109 |

—The Government bond market has liberally participated in the general "bull" movement in the Wall street market during the past few days, and there is a largely increased demand for investment. The low rates of interest at the East are likely to prevail this summer render the purchase of Government bonds the safest and best employment for funds. The profit on the purchase of Government bonds at present prices is likely to be quite as great as last year, when the 1867s advanced from 108 to 112. The cancellation of bonds purchased by Government has taken over $100,000,000 coupon bonds out of the market this last year, and Europe has taken at least $100,000,000 more. These are important satisfactorily for the small stocks in the hands of dealers.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. | Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 115¾ | | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '82 | 115¾ | | 115¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 112 | | 112¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, new, '65 | 111¾ | | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 111¾ | | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 111¾ | | 111¾ |
| 10-40s | 106½ | | 106¾ |
| Gold | 113¾ | | 113¾ |

—The gold market was strong and steady, the extreme fluctuation in the price being only one per cent. The clique in the Gold Room, who comprise many members of the clique in stocks, seem to be endeavoring to pursue a like strategy in their speculations in the precious metal. They have announced a large short interest, and on Saturday rendered cash gold so scarce that the premium paid 1-64 for it was 1-8 on Monday. Their operations are assisted by the decrease in the cotton receipts for the week, by the heavier imports and by the Washington news at the funding bill is adopted, and think an early repeal of national currency is probable.

—As a large number of our readers are directly interested in the movements of the New York stock market we insert the following *resume* from yesterday's *World*. The "bull" movement on the Stock Exchange gained additional strength and was more pronounced to-day than it has been for a year past. The gradual growth of this "bull" movement has been notified to the readers of the *World* from time to time, sufficiently in advance to enable those speculators who have chosen to take advantage of and make money by the information furnished to them. When Tennessee new bonds were selling at 52¾, the *World* warned its readers to prepare for an advance, and since then they have sold at 57. When the Illinois Central was selling at 119 our readers were notified of the probable advance, which to-day it was selling at 125. The same information was given in regard to the advance in Hannibal and St. Joseph, when it was selling at 107, and to day it was sold at 112. Ohio and Mississippi shares were also named in the list of stocks likely to advance to a high figure, and they have advanced 5 per cent. to-day in the face of a strong and determined effort on the part of the "bears" to force their price down. Our readers were also notified of the project likely to be consummated at an early date of the New York Central and Lake Shore with other roads connecting with the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Pacific roads at Omaha. New York Central has advanced about 2 per cent., Lake Shore the same, and Hannibal and St. Joseph 5 per cent. since this information was given to our readers. The Stock Exchange has shown greater activity and a more healthy business yesterday and to-day than for a year past. The buyers are mostly strong and influential parties. The Hon. Daniel Drew, ex-member from Putnam County, and the Hon. Reuben Fenton, ex-candidate for President of the New York Stock Exchange, who have been for some months leading and influential "bears" on the stock and gold markets, have been fairly conquered by the current of events, and have now joined the popular stampede for a "bull" movement. The prices talked confidently by experienced operators are for New York Central, 115; Reading, 107; Northwest, 100; preferred, 118; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul common, 85; preferred, 100; Fort Wayne, 98; Illinois Central, 130; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 160. The fact is that this is a generation of gamblers. They have been playing for a rise in stocks so far as Wall street is concerned, since September of last year, a period of seven months, and they have now burst loose on a speculative campaign and are likely to have a high time generally on the "bull" side. The fulness of trade and the extraordinary abundance of money, with the opening of navigation bringing an increased business for the railroads—all favor this "bull" movement. The reprobated speculative spirit of eight months stagnation is now bursting forth, and much higher prices—perhaps unprecedentedly high prices—in all the leading shares are likely to result therefrom.

—The *Times* says: The movements which partially developed themselves near the close of the week on the Stock Exchange relate to New York Central, Northwest, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, Ohio and Mississippi. The Western lines mentioned are all considerably lower than this time last April, when money was dearer and the prospects of trade no better. The operators are nearly all evidently moving in concord, if not by prearcongress and several special causes are said to favor a successful speculation, such as the restoration of good neighborhood between the Rock Island and Northwest; the report of a change of control in the Lake Shore; the belief that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will soon control the Ohio and Mississippi, and contract the present broad gauge to correspond with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Marietta and Cincinnati, so as to afford an unbroken route from Baltimore to St. Louis, and lastly the expectation of favorable legislation for New York Central at Albany.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| April 26, 1870. | 10 A M | 20 A M | 11 A M | 30 A M | 12 M | 30 P M | 1 P M | 3 P M |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York Central | 105 | 104½ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| New Jersey Central | | 106 | | 106 | | 106 | | 106 |
| Erie | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Harlem | | 144½ | | | | 144½ | | 144½ |
| Reading | 107 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Michigan Central | | 125 | | 125 | | 125 | | |
| Michigan Southern | 93¼ | 93¼ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Illinois Central | | 138 | | | | 138 | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | | 96½ | | | | 96½ | | |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 78¾ | 78¼ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | |
| Do preferred | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | |
| Rock Island | 110 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | | |
| St. Paul | | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | | |
| St. Paul preferred | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ | | |
| Toledo and Wabash | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | | |
| Toledo and Wabash pref | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | | |
| Fort Wayne | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | | |
| Chicago and Alton | 114¾ | | 114 | | | 114 | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | | |
| Western Union Telegraph | 82¾ | | 82¾ | | 82¾ | 82¾ | | |
| Pacific Mail | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | | |
| Adams Express | 62¾ | | 62¾ | | 62¾ | 62¾ | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co Express | 38 | | 38 | | | 38 | | |
| American M. U. Express | 44¾ | | 44¾ | | | 44 | | |
| United States Express | 56 | | 56 | | | 56 | | |
| Gold | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 113¾ |

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Mon. | Tues. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 104¾ | 104¾ | | ¼ |
| N. J. Central | 106 | 106 | ¼ | |
| Erie | 24¾ | 24¾ | | ¼ |
| Harlem | 144½ | 144½ | | ½ |
| Reading | 106¾ | 106¾ | ¼ | |
| Mich. Central | 124 | 125 | 1 | |
| Mich. Southern | 92¾ | 92¾ | ¼ | |
| Illinois Central | 137 | 138 | 1 | |
| Cleve. and Pitts | 105 | 105 | | |
| Chicago and North | 76¾ | 77¾ | 1 | |
| Do. preferred | 87¾ | 89¾ | 2 | |
| Rock Island | 110¾ | 110¾ | | ¼ |
| St. Paul | 83¾ | 84¾ | ¾ | |
| Do. preferred | 76 | 76 | | ¼ |
| Fort Wayne | 95¾ | 97¾ | 2 | |
| Chicago and Alton | 114¾ | 114 | | ¾ |
| Ohio and Miss | 30¼ | 30¼ | | ¼ |
| Western U. Tel | 82¾ | 82¾ | | ¼ |
| Pacific Mail | 38¾ | 39¾ | ¾ | |
| Adams Express | 62¾ | 62¾ | | ¼ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | 39 | 38 | | 1 |
| American M. U. Ex | 38¾ | 38¾ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Express | 44 | 44 | | |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 113¾.**

NEW YORK, April 26—P. M.

MONEY.

Money very plenty and easy at 4@5 ₵ cent, with exceptions at 2@3 ₵ cent.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Heavy in the forenoon, but closed strong; opened at 113¾, fell to 113¾, and closed at 113¾. Carrying rates 4½@2 ₵ cent. Clearances $46,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer yesterday paid out on account of May interest $1,300,000, and to-day $2,200,000, making a total of $3,500,000, on about one-fifth of the entire amount due.

Private dispatches from Washington say the Committee of Ways and Means to-day rejected the senate Funding bill by a decisive vote. We hear in Washington that the new Funding bill to be reported will authorize a long bond, issue to be uniform and rate of interest 4 ₵ cent. This would not, it is believed, be acceptable either to the friends or Secretary of the Treasury, and probably will not become a law.

The Assistant Treasurer has given notice that in the bond purchase of one million to-morrow, sellers of bonds will be entitled to interest on them where the same matures May 1st.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and firm. Coupons 81 115¾@115½; do '62 113¾@113¾; do '64 112¾@112¾; do '65 111¾@111¾; do new 111¼@111¾; do '67 111¾@111¾; do '68 111¾@111¾; 10-40s 105¾; currency 6s 121¾@—.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and steady. Missouris 92¾; old Tennessees 59¾; new do 55¾; old Virginias 70; new do 69¾; old North Carolinas 40¾; new do 28¾.

STOCKS.

Strong and higher. Canton 72¾; Cumberland 50¾; Western Union Telegraph 82¾; Quicksilver 8¾; Mariposa 2; do preferred 18¾; Adams express 62¾; Wells 38; American 38¾; United States 44¾; Pacific Mail 39¾; New York Central 94¾; do scrip 91¾; Erie 24¾; Reading 106¾; do preferred 89¾; Hudson River 144¾; Michigan Central 125; Lake Shore 93¾; Illinois Central 138; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 96¾; Chicago and Rock Island 110; New Jersey Central 106¾; St. Paul 84¾; do preferred 100; Northwest 77¾; do preferred 89¾; Fort Wayne 98¾; Terre Haute 31; do preferred 65; Chicago and Alton 114; do preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 30¼; Dubuque 88; St. Joseph 106¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis 87.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 60; Copper Falls 8; Quincy 18.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $84,082,939; currency $2,757,699; general balance $86,840,469.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Barely active and firm.

WHEAT—Opened firm; sales of No. 2 at 88¾c cash; 89¾c seller May, and closed at 87¾@87¾c cash; 88¾c seller May; 87¾@87¾c seller June. This afternoon steady at 87¾@88c cash.

CORN—Firm at 80@80c for No. 2; 78½c for new; 78½c for rejected; closing at 80¼c cash; 80¼c seller May; 80¼c seller June. This afternoon inactive and firm at 80¼c for No. 2.

OATS—Steady; closing at 36¾c cash; 36¾c seller May.

RYE—More active at 77@78c for No. 2, closing at 77½c.

BARLEY—Dull at 80@85c for No. 2.

LIVE HOGS—Lower; 5@10c. Buyers at $4 02 for weed.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and higher. Mess pork closed at $25 56. Land 16@16½c. Dry salted shoulders 13 c; rough sides 16@16½c. Sweet pickled hams 18½@19c.

CATTLE—Active and firm at $4 75@9 for common to extra fancy beeves.

HIDES—Quiet at $8 50@$ 90 for common to good.

### New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 26—Cotton heavy; sales 2,100 bales at 29½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 10,000 bbls; sales 8,000 bbls at $5 60@5 70 for superfine western; $5 80@5 95 for extra State; $6 00@6 30 for extra western; $6 30@6 60 for white wheat extra; $6 00@6 20 for round hoop Ohio; $6 25@6 60 for extra do. Rye flour steady at $5 00@5 25 for fancy and extra. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and nearly nominal. Wheat—receipts 60,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush at $1 60@1 61 for No. 2 spring; $1 64@1 65 for No. 1 spring; $1 66@1 67 for white Genesee; $1 70@1 72 for No. 1 Chicago; $1 73@1 74 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 75@1 76 for amber winter; $1 77@1 78 for white winter. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull; sales 5,000 bush at $1 10@1 15 for two-rowed State; $1 20@1 25 for six-rowed do; 90@95c for Canada. Oats—receipts 19,000 bush; sales 9,000 bush at 59½@60c for mixed western and afloat; 60@62c for Ohio and State. Receipts of corn 21,491 bush; corn more active and 1@2c higher; sales 67,000 bush at 77½@78c for mixed western; $1 06@1 08 for white; $1 14@1 15 for yellow Southern; $1 14@1 15 for yellow western; $1 15@1 16 for white afloat. Receipts Carolina 682 bbls; coffee firm. Sugar firm and unchanged; sales 1,100 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9¾c; also 500 hhds Porto Rico at 10¼c. Molasses firm; sales of 120 hhds New Orleans at 58c; also 225 hogsheads Porto Rico at 55½@56½c. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 15½c; refined quiet; sales of 1,200 bbls refined at 29½c; also 1,000 bbls refined Western; 1,000 bbls refined New York; 1,000 bbls refined Philadelphia; 1,000 bbls refined Cleveland; 1,000 bbls refined Medina and 500 bbls Hydraline at 29½c. Rosin steady at $2 90@3 00 for strained. Turpentine firm at 43½@44c. Pork firmer; sales of 600 bbls new mess at $25 75@26 25 for prime, $24 50 for prime mess, and $26 50@27 for new mess. Beef steady; sales of 200 bbls at $8 50@14 50 for country mess; $15 50@16 50 for shoulders and 15½@16 for hams. Middles quiet. Lard quiet; sales 50 tcs at 15½@15¾c for prime steam, and 16@16½c for kettle; also 500 tcs steam, buyer May, at 16¾c, and 500 tcs do buyer June, at 16¾c. Butter steady and quiet at 14@26c for Ohio. Cheese steady at 9@12½c for common to prime; cheaper; shipments 7,500 bush wheat at 81 per sail.

LATER—Flour closed a shade firmer with a fair export and home demand. Wheat active and firm at 1c higher; closed at $1 61@1 62 for No. 2 spring; $1 70@1 71 for No. 1 spring; $1 74@1 75 for Ryedell and undershot. Corn quiet and 1@2c higher; western in store. Oats firm at 61@62 for sound mixed western afloat. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; sales 5,000 bush at 90c for two-rowed State. Pork firm and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard firm and fairly active. Cut meats firmer at full prices. Lard quiet at 16¾@16¾c for prime steam. Rice steady at 10@10¾c.

### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 26—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat quiet and demand moderate at $1 60@1 62. Corn dull and prices drooping at 80@80½c. Oats dull and 1@2c lower; light and the demand good. Rye 92@93c and unchanged. Barley dull—No. 1 at $1 30@1 35; No. 2 at 80@85c.

LARD AND BEEF—S. C. 9½c; P. S. 12½c.

LARD—In tierces 16¾@16½c; in kegs 17¼c; in bulk sides 17½@17¾c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₵ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₵ dozen.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Dealers report orders from the country coming in steadily. Prices are certainly very reasonable and buyers have already made final purchases.

The current prices were as follows:

COFFEE—Sales of Rio, unr 18@19c, good 19@20c, prime 21c, low grade 17@17½c; Java 25@27½c ₵ lb.

REFINED SUGARS—Crushed, powered and granulated, 11c; A coffee, 10½c; extra C 10¼c; C yellow 10c ₵ lb.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 11c; choice 12c; ₵ lb. Cuba, 10½@11c.

SYRUPS—Golden 38c; Sovereign's 40c; silver drip 45c; perfection strips 50c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, good, 75c; prime 85c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₵ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₵ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 60; Gunpowder $1 10@1 80 and $1 90; Imperial $1 40@1 80 and $1 80; Oolong $1 20@1 25 and $1 40; Souchong 80c@$1 40 ₵ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½; Corn Starch 9½c.

SALT—Sold in bbls at 3½; Star 2½c ₵ lb.

SALT—The market was dull. Prices a shade lower. Sales were reported at $2 50@2 75 ₵ bbl, with the usual advance from store.

OILS—The demand continues fair and the quiet market. Choice lots are held at $2 50@2 75 ₵ bushel, and mixed lots at $2@2 25 ₵ bushel.

CHARCOAL—There was a fair local demand for meat descriptions. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The principle sales are last were: Oats 1,617 sacks; rye 425 sacks; barley 84 sacks; potatoes 1,852 sacks; corn 835 sacks. Wheat may be quoted as follows: Good red winter $1 61@1 62; prime do $1 60@1 61; good white $1 25; choice $1 26@1 30 ₵ bbl. Oats are arriving freely; prices weak and tending down ward; sales were also noted in the list of stocks likely to advance to a high figure, and they have advanced 5 per cent. to-day in the face of a strong and determined effort on the part of the "bears" to force their price down. Our readers were also notified of the project likely to be consummated at an early date of the New York Central and Lake Shore with other roads connecting with the Hannibal and St. Joseph and the Pacific roads at Omaha. New York Central has advanced about 2 per cent., Lake Shore the same, and Hannibal and St. Joseph 5 per cent. since this information was given to our readers. The Stock Exchange has shown greater activity and a more healthy business yesterday and to-day than for a year past. The buyers are mostly strong and influential parties. The Hon. Daniel Drew, ex-member from Putnam County, and the Hon. Reuben Fenton, ex-candidate for President of the New York Stock Exchange, who have been for some months leading and influential "bears" on the stock and gold markets, have been fairly conquered by the current of events, and have now joined the popular stampede for a "bull" movement. The prices talked confidently by experienced operators are for New York Central, 115; Reading, 107; Northwest, 100; preferred, 118; Rock Island, 110; St. Paul common, 85; preferred, 100; Fort Wayne, 98; Illinois Central, 130; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 160. The fact is that this is a generation of gamblers. They have been playing for a rise in stocks so far as Wall street is concerned, since September of last year, a period of seven months, and they have now burst loose on a speculative campaign and are likely to have a high time generally on the "bull" side. The fulness of trade and the extraordinary abundance of money, with the opening of navigation bringing an increased business for the railroads—all favor this "bull" movement. The reprobated speculative spirit of eight months stagnation is now bursting forth, and much higher prices—perhaps unprecedentedly high prices—in all the leading shares are likely to result therefrom.

—The *Times* says: The movements which partially developed themselves near the close of the week on the Stock Exchange relate to New York Central, Northwest, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Reading, Ohio and Mississippi. The Western lines mentioned are all considerably lower than this time last April, when money was dearer and the prospects of trade no better. The operators are nearly all evidently moving in concord, if not by prearcongress and several special causes are said to favor a successful speculation, such as the restoration of good neighborhood between the Rock Island and Northwest; the report of a change of control in the Lake Shore; the belief that the Baltimore and Ohio Company will soon control the Ohio and Mississippi, and contract the present broad gauge to correspond with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Marietta and Cincinnati, so as to afford an unbroken route from Baltimore to St. Louis, and lastly the expectation of favorable legislation for New York Central at Albany.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Bo

[Continued from First Page.]

build up our country and make him nation under God's blessing to be the greatest nation upon the face of the earth.

And let me ask you before I take my seat—let us all uncover our heads in honor of the living God. The vast audience did as the speaker requested, and an impressive silence reigned over the assemblage. Now, then, let us give three cheers for a free country. (Prolonged cheers).

Three rousing cheers were also given for a Republican Congress, for Grant and Colfax, and for Mr. Garnett, the orator.

ADDRESS OF HON. T. J. BIGHAM.

Hon. T. J. Bigham was introduced as the next speaker and spoke as follows:

*Fellow Citizens:* I have been requested on behalf of the Republican Committee of the county, as a representative of the Republican sentiment of the county, to greet you, new born citizens enfranchised by the fifteenth Amendment as men and brothers. It is difficult for us who have always enjoyed as our birthright, principles of freedom and liberty—it is difficult for us to enter fully into the views of those who have been a down trodden and oppressed race, who even this day celebrate the recognition of their manhood as men and free citizens of America. (Applause.) By this amendment four millions of people, heretofore by the laws of this country treated as little better than beasts of burden, are now recognized as our equals, our fellow-citizens, fellow-sheets. Such a scene as we witness to-day, in the celebration of the enfranchisement of four millions of people, it has never been my privilege to see before, and I expect never while I live to see just such a sight again.

The speaker then proceeded to refer to the part he had taken in the anti-slavery cause, and exhibited a cane which had been presented to him as a testimonial of services rendered in the cause of the colored people of the Commonwealth. In alluding to the events of the past, he said it was evident that God smiled on the affairs of the nation. He closed with an eloquent tribute to the condition of the colored people in the past, and expressed the hope that a better future was before them.

SPEECH OF W. C. MORELAND.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., was the next speaker introduced, and delivered an able and eloquent address. He said it was the proudest hour of his life in being honored to address the assemblage. It had been his privilege in years which had rolled into eternity to address many meetings which had assembled in the beautiful plain upon which they now stood, but the occasion upon which they now met was one of unusual interest. The speaker then referred at length to the significant lessons of the hour, and closed with an earnest appeal to the colored people to walk in the path of duty and labor for the welfare of the common country.

The address was listened to with marked attention, and at its close the speaker was heartily applauded.

"Sweet Fly" was then discovered by the band, after which Mr. Peck arose and stated that the meeting would now hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Hon. Miles S. Humphries was then to deliver an address. Mr. Peck took occasion to say that he knew Mr. Humphries was well known in the memories of all the colored men present for his masterly speech in favor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. Mr. Peck had read the speech could not but be delighted to hear him speak on this day of jubilee over the Amendment, the passage of which he had so warmly advocated.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Prof. B. K. Sampson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions then read the report as follows:

WHEREAS, Under the amended Constitution of our Government we witness the final crowning triumph of the cause of liberty on the Continent consummated in the providence of God, by the adoption of the fifteenth article, submitted to the States by Congress and ratified by the States, thus securing to every citizen alike, without distinction of race or color, the rights and privileges of the American citizen according to the just demands of the people, so that the nation shall be recognized throughout the world without the reproach of slavery resting upon its national fame, by the Constitution being made free, its honor immutable, its life immortal, its principles the true attributes of God, no respector of persons, illustrating the doctrines of the fathers and inspiring a policy which shall henceforward fix the destiny of the vast Continental Republic, established on the grand idea of human liberty, recognizing God as the Common Father, and the universal brotherhood of man; therefore,

*Resolved*, That in the adoption and ratification of the fifteenth amendment, we realize the fulfillment of the promise of the great principles of the Declaration of American Independence.

*Resolved*, That in this great proclamation of enfranchisement, we acknowledge our profound thanks to the Almighty Father for the marvelous speed with which He has brought the work to this glorious consummation, and that we award all due honor and lasting gratitude to the Republican party, to the legislation, statesmen, and Generals, and to the patriotic die of the people, who with their wisdom and eloquence, and with their ceaseless "Battle Cry of Freedom," have urged and demanded its adoption.

*Resolved*, That in the midst of these unparalleled blessings it becomes our imperative duty to exercise now, as we ever have done, a due and faithful regard for the civil, social, educational and political interests of all men, embarrassed as we shall be by an unjust discriminating spirit of caste, while engaged in the correct adjustment of all matters of a political bearing, we pledge ourselves to see to it that the masses of our people shall be organized—so properly trained in the principles of sound republicanism as to secure the best interest of the Government and the wish of the nation.

*Resolved*, That in view of the merited restoration of our people to the full participation in the affairs of the Government upon the ground of political equality, we deem the establishment of a public system of general education, supported by the public expense, and encouraged with the correct teachings of the pulpit, as well as of the press, would be most judicious and promotive of the general good.

*Resolved*, That while the rights and political conduct of seven hundred and fifty thousand electors of color in the south with all the lately made one hundred and fifty thousand voters in the north and west have become a matter of congratulation to all fair-minded citizens, regardless of past doubts and prejudices, the evidence develops mental and moral capacity in the colored man to take care of himself, and demonstrates his worthiness to the full rights of citizenship, by years of service rendered in the cause of the colored people of the Commonwealth. In